



PUBLISHED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE OHIO STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.
We are very guilty concerning our brother * * * * * therefore is this distress come upon us.

CINCINNATI, TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1846.

WHOLE NO. 2.

THE PHILANTHROPIST
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CINCINNATI, OHIO.

TERMS.—Two Dollars and fifty cents in advance.
For the balance of the year, on the 1st of January.
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COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Philanthropist.

TRUTH IN MARION.

MR. EDITOR:—You and the public have heard

much about the "Marion Riot." You have doubtless

heard some truth and much falsehood relative

to that affair. I have not taken my pen for the

purpose of reviewing an old, or giving a new, ver-

dictum on that matter; but to inform you and your

readers of some of the circumstances that have

grown out of this disgraceful episode. From the

illustration of that truth in Christian Philosophy,

that God is able to overcome for good. Many

of the citizens of Marion have been opposed

to slavery, and have ever regarded as a political

disgrace to the American nation and a reproach to

the American church. But there were very few

before, previous to last August, who had any thing

to deliver the country from this ill-graceful evil. Men

whose solitudes was directed to the political and

pecuniary interests of the country, beheld with

astonishment the free and slave

souls. They saw that while the former were

manifest signs of prosperity and growing

wealth, the latter were blasted and poverty

stricken. The latter were the victims of the

blighting and baneful influence of Slavery.

Christians, whose solitudes was directed

more particularly to the moral and spiritual

interests of their fellow-countrymen, viewed with

painful grief the prevalence of immorality, irreligion

and vice among the people of Marion, and

among the slaves of the South. But they

supposed that they could do nothing for

masters or slaves but pray, or fold their arms and

weep over the errors, vices and follies

of the citizens of Marion. But happily the

events of last August have set many to thinking

upon, and investigating the subject of slavery,

and the power of the free states over it. The

result shows that what has been anticipated. Many

have been brought to see that the free states can

constitutionally abolish slavery in the District of

Columbia, the seat of the nation, and thus, by

cutting off the head and stopping the circulation, put an

end to the "institution."

In order to present a clear and full account

of the proceedings, and the opposition to it, and

to that which is to encounter, and over which it is

triumphed, it will be necessary to advert

briefly to the circumstances which seemed to occasion

it.

In the month of August last several Virginians

set up a spurious claim, before the Court of Com-

mons Pleas for this county, for an alleged fugitive

named Bill. For the want of evidence to

sustain the claim, the Court has been obliged to

dismiss the case. The Court has been obliged to

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the writer and Mr. Spelman, knowing that we had

both been preparing ourselves to defend the same

side—the affirmative of the question, and that

the negative. As there were several members

present who were pro-slavery men, and good debaters,

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the general government; that it ought not to be

interfered with by the non-slavery states; that

the states "have no right to interfere with the

internal relations of each other;" that "they deny

the right of the general government, the governments

of any of the states, or the people of any of the

states, to control or interfere with their slave prop-

erty, any further than necessary for national pur-

poses;" that "the sixth regards any attempt to

"induce the owners of slaves to part with their

without their free consent;" to "assist any slave to

escape from his master;" or to "protect him after

he has escaped, to be a violation of the political

compact which binds these states together, and a

breach of good faith and common honesty." The

seventh proposition is "every person who

prevents or obstructs the sale of slaves, or the

purchase or private advices of the government, these self-

constituted, universal teachers of mankind, before the

brilliant blaze of whose superior wisdom in politics and

morals, the action of nearly all the governments in the

world, in behalf of slaves, is converted into wrong

and false conclusions, and the support of the

Jefferson, Martin, Henry, Mason, Wilson, Wythe, Lafayette,

Kosciuszko, Jay, Hamilton, Rush and Franklin, and

held them up to public odium and contempt." These

men were all abolitionists, and the four last named were

members of the Convention. Let us pause and consider

the men who were up against the resolutions, and

the distinguished men above referred to, and a large

portion of the signers of the Declaration of American

Independence, and the first officers in the American

Revolution, and in the various departments of the

general government, and the friends of the cause

of the colored people, and the friends of the cause

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ing worked one of their lives for nothing, but

to work the other half to pay for their own souls and

Or shall the people of the North purchase the slaves of

the South, and set them at liberty? If so, shall we

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